SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS DIFFEATED AT OLOT-MANY PRISONERS AND THE TOWN CAPTURED. MADRID, March 21, 1875.

General Campos has defeated the Carlists before Olot and entered the town.

Nine hundred Cartists were made prisoners.

(The town of Olot, Spain, near which the Carlist troops have been deleated by the Aliensists, and which has been taken from Don Carlos officers, is situated in the province of Gerona, twenty-one miles northwest of the city of Gerona Olot bas a population of 13,000 persons and is of great importance as a manufacturing centre. A destructive earthquake occurred at the place in the year 1421.-ED. HERALD.]

THE ALFONSIST ARMY RELIEVED OF A GRAVE CHARGE.

MADRID, March 21, 1875. The report published in a Parts newspaper, last Thursday, that Bermon, a Frenchman, and editor of the Carlist official journal, had been shot by the Alfensists, is without foundation.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 21, 1875. The Assembly adjourned yesterday for the Easter recess, after a brief sitting, the proceedings of which were not important.

ENGLAND.

A MASS MEETING OF IRISHMEN IN LONDON-CONDOLENCE WITH THE FAMILY OF JOHN

LONDON, March 21, 1875. The Irishmen held a mass meeting in Hyde Park to-day at which it is estimated 30,000 people were gathered.

Resolutions were adopted demanding the release of the Fenian prisoners, condemning colaws in Ireland, and condoling with the family of the late John Mitchel.

THE MOODY-SANKEY REVIVAL

THREE SERMONS IN ONE DAY-IMMENSE CON-GREGATIONS IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 21, 1875. Messrs, Moody and Sankey preached in the morning, afternoon and evening at Agricultural Hail. At the three meetings the audiences numbered respectively 16,000, 14,000 and 19,000. There was some confusion in consequence of the

rast crowds in and around the hall, especially in the evening. THE ENGLISH BOAT RACE.

THE OF THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CREWS.

LONDON, March 21, 1875. The time of the winners in the University boat race yesterday is officially announced to be 22m. 2s.

LOUISIANA'S FATE.

THE WHEELER AWARD BECEIVED BY GOVERNOR KELLOGG-ELEVEN CONSERVATIVES FORMERLY EXCLUDED HAVE SEATS IN THE HOUSE—THE BENATE REPUBLICAN.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21, 1875. The Wheeler award has been received by Governor Kellogg, but has not been officially published. It is understood, nowever, the committee have decided that about eleven conservative members not returned as slected by the Returning Board are entitled to seats and that about six conservatives, whose slection was claimed by the conservative committee, are not entitled to seats. The arbitrators decide that Elam, claiming to have been elected to the Senate on the conservative ticket from the district which includes the towns of Coushatta and Colfax, is not entitled to a seat, and that in

and Colfax, is not entitled to a seat, and that in Grant parish there was no election for member of the House, and the conservative contestant is awarded a seat in the Senate. The award, it is awarded a seat in the Senate. The award, it is understood, leaves the House democratic and the Senate republican, with a small republican majority on joint ballot. All seven of the arbitrators signed the award.

Mr. Wheeler is expected to come to New Orleans to aid in carrying out the adjustment. It is indicated on good authority that Governor Kellogg will call an extra session of the Legislature, to meet about the 12th or 15th of April.

The irlends of the adjustment claim that there will be no difficulty in carrying it into effect, public sentiment being now strongly in layor of a settlement of the political difficulties.

THE GEORGIA HURRICANE.

THE CASTALTING STUDE KILLED.

AUGUSTA, March 21, 1875. The following is a list of the casualties by the tornado yesterday :- Near Thornton, John L. Stevall and wife and two daughters of John N. Morgan were badly wounded by falling houses, and several negroes were killed and wounded. At Appling the houses of S. Hutchinson, Solon Reese, John Boston and others were destroyed; Mrs. Martha Darcy and Miss Maggie Balley were killed: Martha Darcy and Miss Maggie Balley were killed: Miss Malone and Mrs. Grey were seriously wounded: one end of the Court House was blown in. At Camack every house except one was destroyed; Mr. Pielding, telegraph operator, was badly bruised. The tornado strucka train of cars, demolishing it completely and killing Tom Gesing Instantiy. All the trains coming to Augusta, except the Central, were delayed, but no serious damage was done to the railroads. There was no loss of life or damage to property in Augusta. The latest news from Camack says Mrs. Wright had two ribs broken, Mrs. Jones had her back broken, and a son of the Rev. Mr. Pitcher was killed.

broken, and a son of the Rev. Mr. Fitcher was killed.

The tornado caused fearful destruction along its track, demolishing houses, trees and iences, and strack, demolishing houses, trees and iences, and alling persons and stock. Baptists were holding a meeting at Elam Church, hear Camack, when the storm demolished it, killing three and wounding twenty-live persons. Residences and outhouses were demolished on many plantations in Warren, McDumle and Columbia counties, in Georgia, the destruction extending into Edgefield, Alken and Barnwell counties, in South Carolina. In some places persons were blown a distance of sixty yards. Every house on Mrs. P. E. Walton's plantation, including a fine residence, was destroyed. In Columbia county three negroes were killed and twenty-five persons wounded. Ten houses on Dr. Hamiton's piace were destroyed.

It is impossible to give a correct idea of the amount of property destroyed. It will reach several number of blooms destroyed. It will reach several number of blooms destroyed in the devastated territory. The storm was the severest ever known in this section, and the universal destruction unparalleled.

THE COMMISSION TO VERA CRUZ.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 21, 1875. The United States steamer Despatch arrived here to-day from Washington en route for New Orleans, where she will receive a commission consisting of Senator Sherman and others, and sail for Vera Cruz, their object being to secure a coaling station at that port.

A TEXAS BANDIT CAPTURED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 21, 1875. A despatch from Sherman, Texas, last night, states that Detective Patrick Connel had arrived there with Matt Morris, the last of the gang con cerned in the robbing of Messenger Brady, of the Southern Express Company, in this city, on the ist of February last. Connel states that he found Morris in the mountains at the nead of the Red Morris in the mountains at the nead of the Red River, about one hundred miles west of Sherman, in company with a woman and two roughs, and that he was only enabled to bring Morris of by putting a pistol to his head and threatening to kill him it any resistance was offered. The woman had about \$1,000 of the stolen money, but refused to give it up. It is a notable fact that, in all the robberies committed on this company, the robbers have been captured. Morris will be brought here to stand his trial with his three accomplices, now an jail.

TREASURER CARDOZO VINDICATED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 21, 1875. The Legislature debated the removal of Treasarer Cardozo all day yesterday and took a vote at midnight on the adoption of the address demanding his removal. The address was not adopted, the vote being—in the Senate, yeas 11, nays 18; and in the House, yeas 45, nays 63. This is regarded as a vandacation of Governor Chamberlins idministration and of the integrity of the present management of the State finances. The conservatives generally voted to sustain Cardozo.

## WASHINGTON.

Governor Hendricks' Presidential Aspirations.

The Massacre of Americans at Acapulco.

MEXICO CONCILIATORY.

Senator Johnson and the Louisiana Question.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1875. THE MASSACRE AT ACAPULCO-MISSION OF THE

SARANAC. The United States steamer Saranac, Captain Walter W. Queen. was ordered to Acapulco, Mexico, from San Francisco nearly ten days ago, and has probably reached her destination. The object of her voyage is to investigate the report of the massacre of American citizens residing at that place, who, it is said, have suffered martyrdom on account of their being Protestants. The instructions of Captain Queen require that he shall not be aggressive nor demand anything, but is to ascertain the actual facts, which, it is understood, he will do first through our Consul at that place. and then ne will hear the Mexican side and report to the Secretary of the Navy. It satisfaction is not given to our naval representative, he will remain at Acapulco to await further orders.

Our government has received from the Mexican government assurances that the disgraceful affair at Acanulco in January last is most emphatically condemned as the work of a mob of fanatics, and that the government of Mexico is not only anxious to suppress the persons participating in the attack on helpless men and women, but the Minister of War has sent such additional troops as will enable the military commandant at Acapulco to preserve the peace and bring the offenders to justice. The last official despatch to the Minister of War from the military commandant at Acapulco was to the eflect:-"There is nothing new at this place. The public tranquillity has been entirely re-estab-

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA, PREPARES FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL BATTLE.

Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, prominently mentioned as the next democratic candidate for the Presidency, has engaged the finest suit of rooms at one of the principal hotels here for the entire session of the next Congress. This fact has awakened the few aspirants for that honor to a realization of the nearness of the time when the Democratic National Executive Committee will meet and decide upon the place where the nominating convention shall be held. Governor Hendricks, it is said, means to take the field in person, and looks to the democratic influence in the next Congress to insure his success. MR. JOHNSON'S SPEECH-MAKING-WHAT HE MAY

OR MAY NOT SAY STILL UNKNOWN-WILL THE REPUBLICANS ALLOW HIM TO TALE? -THE EX-PRESIDENT RETICENT.

The expected speech of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, the ex-President, which will be delivered in the Senate to-morrow, if no unforeseen circumstances arise, is the general theme of conversation to-night, as it has been all through the day, and every one is on the tip-toe of excitement to know what the ex-President is going to say and how he will act. This excitement is participated in, not alone by the populace at large, but by Senators alike of the democratic and republican sides. The former, who affect to look upon him with a seeming indifference on account of his not having gone into caucus with them, say there is no teiling what Mr. Johnson is going to say, nor what line of argument he will take. He has not, as iar as can be ascertained from a canvass among them, signified what his views will be, and they almost intimate that they do not count them as of any importance. The southern Senators, while they speak of him respectfully, do not regard his individuality nor any programme he may carry outas bearing any relation to the orthodoxity of their party, nor to their future political plans. It is known that Mr. Johnson was yessome time earnestly engaged in private consultation with Senator necticut, who made the last speech on the pending resolution, closing with a stirring reference to Mr. Jounson's status, and that they

both canvassed the propriety and possibility of

getting the democrats to agree upon a day when

the depate could be closed and a vote taken on the

main question.

Mr. Johnson stated to-night, in reply to a request for information as to what would be the substance of his prospective speech, that he did not know whether he would speak at all, because, after the reading of the journal, a motion might be made to go into executive session, and, although he has the floor, he might not be able to speak. He says that he has not prepared any speech and never does; that he simply takes the heads of his subjects and speaks from them. "Indeed," said he, "I may not even do that. I may go outside of them entirely." He declined to give any outline of his contemplated speech, as he thought that would not be proper, more especially as he was unable to say whether he was going to speak at all, and, If he did, what his arguments would be. He pronounces the statements aiready made of his having entirely novel views to advance on the Louisiana question as gratuitous and not authorized by him. He appeared calm, yet concerned as to the task before him and was unwilling to be communicative

on the subject. The republicans, in the comments made by them upon Mr. Johnson, and the sensation he has created and which is still unabated, avow themselves as disposed to extend every courtesy to him in order to hold him as an "undixed quantity" in the discussions of the Senate, as contrasted with the weight of the democratic side, and hence there does not seem to be reason for the apprehension seemingly felt by Mr. Johnson that a check to his demonstration might occur in their moving an executive session when he was about to speak. Some, however, affect to believe that this would be the quiet way of the republican majority perpetrating a huge joke on Mr. Johnson and his admirers, after they should flock, as is annespated, to the galleries to-morrow, when in this event they would be obliged to go home chagrined and

ENFORCEMENT OF THE THIRD BATE POSTAGE REGU-

LATION. Postmaster General Jewell, finding himself in the position of the painter who was going to please the world with his cleverness, went to New York tonight to rigidly enforce the new Postal law regarding the carrying of third rate matter, and will leave to the Forty-third Congress the honor of having passed a law objectionable to the masses. and one which an ex-Senator, who was Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads in the Forty-third Congress, can afford to assume.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1875. THE LIGHTHOUSE SYSTEM - SECRETARY BRISTOW

ON ITS PROPOSED RE-ORGANIZATION. Among the miscellaneous documents recently printed was a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate Committee on Commerce, in relation to the bill to promote the efficiency of the lighthouse service. The oill contemplated the abolishment of the present lighthouse board, which is attached to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury and which is clothed with the power necessary to conduct, under his superintendence. the management of the lighthouse establishments, and the substitution therefor of an administra-

tive bureau in the Treasury Department, of an anomalous character, and a board which is declared to be only advisory in its functions, although in some of them it is really administrative. The proposition to transfer the general administrative functions of the present board to a bureau to be erected in the Treas-ury Department, whose principal officers were to be two military officers connected with anothe department of the government did not commend itself to the Secretary's view; first, for the reason that the instalment of military officers in such eminence and power in the Treasury would be unprecedented and out of keeping with the spirit, purposes and organization of this branch of the government; and secondly, because the lighthouse establishment is purely a commercial and maritime institution, and could with no propriety have a military officer as its chief executive. The constitution of the proposed board and the mixed character of its functions, appeared to the Secre tary calculated to render it inefficient and obstructive to progress. The proper organization of a lighthouse system is a matter of grave national importance, involving, as it does, vast interests of commerce and numanity, and in this country, on account of the nature and extent of our sea and lake coasts, presents a problem of unusual difficulty. To be efficient it requires the combination of the science and mechanism of the day and a practical knowledge of principles and of details, which can only be acquired by long iamiliarity and study. It demands a combination of knowledge and skill possessed by different classes of individuals, and for this reason should include the co-operation of the mariner, of the engineer and of the scientist, to avoid, on the one hand, expensive and impracticable schemes, and on the other undue adherence to fixed ideas. The Secretary gives other reasons adverse to the proposed legislation. Professor Henry, chairman of the Lighthouse Board, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, says it is proper to observe that none of the statements and reasons furnished have been derived from the Board nor from any present member of the lighthouse establishment. They are evidently all procured from a single source. The report of a former officer of the establishment, sent abroad oy the Board to obtain information for its use, lately in print, forms the basis for the proposed abolition of the existing lighthouse organization. Our lighthouse administration was not, as stated. modelled after that of France, but sprung, from careful consideration of our peculiar circumstances and necessities, from a long study of the lighthouse organizations of all the leading maritime countries; nor is there, as the report would seem to imply, a single military engineer in the French Board nor in any of the districts nor attached in any way to the French lighthouse service. All the engineers in the French lighthouse establishment belong to the civil service of the government. Professor Henry refutes the four main charges against the present organization. He says, on the subject of illuminants, the introduction of mineral oil for lightheuse purposes is of recent date and it is not yet fully in use in France and England. In France the order to use mineral oil has been given and the necessary steps are being taken to carry the order into effect. So, too, in England it is coming into use, but much colza is still consumed. To pass from one oll to another is a work of time, as new lamps must be manufactured or those in use converted. Besides this, before mineral oil can come into general use proper steps must be taken for its safe transportation and storage. It is well known that the Board could, for many years previous to the use of lard, have imported the best colza, an excellent illuminant, at a lower price than it paid our own manufacturers for sperm. It endeavored, however, to promote the production of coiza oil in this country, rightfully believing that such an encouragement to a new branch of home agriculture and manufacture was a truer measure of economy than the saving of the money difference sent out of the country to a foreign market. It would seem, under these considerations, that the Board, in introducing as its illuminant lard oil from our own market, though at a greater cost, is not without justification. In consideration of the facts stated, it appears that our lightship service, instead of being more expensive, in fact costs considerably less annually than at any former period. It is unquestionably true that many articles could be imported for the use of the government at a less pecuniary cost than is now incurred by purchasing in our own market, but it is not clear that the saving in money value is a sufficient reason for failing to encourage and stimulate home production. Moreover, the policy of procuring, even at greater expense, articles of consumption or use from our own people, is our best guarantee against an interruption of the supply in case of foreign war. Professor Henry shows the impracticability and uncertainty of depending on gas for illuminating purposes, to say nothing of the expense attending such experiments, and in the conclusion of his letter says there is no lighthouse establishment in

ANTICIPATED DECISION OF THE QUADRUPLEX TELEGRAPH PATENT CASE-A CURIOUS QUES-

the world, known to the Board, controlled by

military men.

The quadruplex telegraph question excites much interest, especially among telegraphers. By the duplex system two messages are transmitted over one wire at the same time in opposite directions, and by the improvement of Edison, known as the quadruplex, four messages are sent over the same wire simultaneously, two in each direction. The history of the case before the Commissioner of Patents is briefly as follows: -In 1871 Thomas A. Edison assigned to George Harrington an interest in certain inventions then made and to be made in the automatic or fast system of telegraphy, Subsequently Edison invented certain improvements in duplex telegraphs, and in 1873 he conveyed to George B. Prescott an interest in the latter inventions, and this conveyance or assignment is of record in the Patent Office. By its terms the patents for the inventions in duplex telegraphs would issue to Edison and Prescott. in 1874, and before the patents to these inventions had issued, Edison filed an application, setting forth that his assignment to Prescott was made under a misapprehension of the force and effect of his previous assignment to Harrington, and praying that the patents might issue to Edison and Harrington. Prescott, on learning these facts, obtained an injunction from the Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, enjoining the Commissioner against such issue, and the case came up before the Commissioner of Patents a month ago upon the application of Prescott for the Issue of the patents to himself and Edison, in accordance with the assignment of 1873. Prescott appeared before the Commissioner by Messrs. Roscoe Conkling, J. Hubley Ashton and G. P. Lowrey, and Edison was represented by Messrs. John H. B. Latrobe and M. D. Leggett, ex-Commissioner of Patents. The Commissioner of Patents will make public his decision to-morrow. It is understood he holds that Edison's agreement with Harrington was made before the inventions in question were in existence, and his assignments to Prescott were made after the inventions were completed; hence the legal title is in Edison and Prescott, to whom the patents must issue. The Commissioner further holds he is not called upon to decide the question of the equities in the case, but that the legal title to the patents must be decided, so lar as the Patent Office is concerned, by the facts which are of record in that office.

SERIOUS RAILROAD STRIKE.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 21, 1875. Large and well attended meetings of the Mechanics' and Workingmen's Benevolent Association have been held in this region to-day by employes of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, comprising engineers, firemen, conductors and road hands. Two thousand men who have been asked to resign their membership in the association have resolved to stand by the union to a man and relinquish the employment of the company. To-day is the last they will remain in their employment. A large number of the men have been suspended in consequence. Advices received from Mahanoy, Plane, St. Clair, Schuylkill Haven and other points indicate a bitter feeling against the company. Many new members were tastalled at the meeting.

## VINELAND TRAGEDY.

Precarious Condition of the Victim.

CARRUTH'S STATEMENT.

Story of the Murderous Deed by Eye-Witnesses.

DELIBERATE ASSASSINATION.

Cruel Provocation Leading to a Desperate Revenge.

VINELAND, N. J., March 21, 1875. Vineland, notwithstanding a heavy snow storm, has been all day in a state of intense excitement. The shooting of Carruth is an event of transcendent importance. Remembering that he is the leading editor and the politician of the party that is now in power, while the person who shot him is the founder of the town, its most influential citizen, respected, wealthy and generally admitted to have established this community by the 1 rce and originality of his genius.

HISTORY OF THE NEARLY FATAL DIFFICULTY. The town is divided into two parties. All condemu the rashness of Landis in shooting Carruth, but his friends argue that he is an excitable man, highly sensitive about his bonor, and that he has been goaded into this act of revenge by the continued editorial assaults of Carruth. On the other hand, the friends of Carruth say that the altacks were not malignant or personal, but simply the chaffing. jibing and merry concetts of an editor who cared only to make his journal sell, and who took advantage of the prominence of Landis to satirize him. It seems that for some time past Landis has been losing his influence in Vineland. Thirteen years ago he came here and purchased a large tract of land. The situation is about half way between Philadelphia and Cape May, and the land when purchased was cheap and unattractive. Landis by dint of persistent advertising, especially in weekly and agricultural journals, a system as comprehensive as that of patent medicine men, succeeded in attracting a large scttlement. The town was formed upon rigid and novel principles. The sale of liquor was prohibited. The streets and avenues and houses were all arranged according to a preconceived method. These rules were earnestly enforced. Landis, as the head of the colony, and resposible for this discipline, naturally made ene-

THE INDEPENDENTS. Many of the settlers who came, as settlers so often do, expecting to find a land flowing with milk and honey, with tropical soil and unprecedented advantages, were disappointed when they found only an open sandy Jersey plain. This disappointment, which came, perhaps, as much from the indolence of the settler, led to strong feeling against Landis, a feeling well expressed by one of the malcontents to-day, who said, "But for the law Landis would have been shot long ago." It was this discontent which Carruth and his journal represented. Carruth himself came here not more than six years ago and took charge of the paper three years later. He took an important part in the grange movement, being the head of the grangers here, the party opposed to Landis' dictation—the independents. He with his frends defeated Landis in the local elections, three years ago, and the inde-pendents have ever since held the town offices and have been increasing in power. This defeat, which brought the influence of Landis, at one time almost imperial, to an end, chagrined nim and has been the underlying cause of this tragedy, which has brought himself into a prison and his rival to the verge of the grave.

A VISIT TO THE WOUNDED MAN. The HERALD reporter visited Mr. Carruth this afternoon at the printing office of the Independent, where he still lies in a very critical condition, but without any change for the worse, which is considered a good sign by the attending physicians, Drs. Brown and Puller. The newspaper office is on the main street of the town, Landis avenue, a few rods from the railroad station, opposite and just above the real estate office of Landis. It is in a two story brick building, at the head of a narrow flight of stairs, where, tter turning a sharp angle to the left, is a door 2 feet 8 inches wide, opening into the edroom, only 8% feet wide by 20% feet long, broadened at the street front by a recess under the stairway, making it 17 feet in width at that part, and divided by a railing from the narrower part of the room where the recess begins. In the small space inside this railing are office desks and chairs, and at the right is a door 2 feet wide leading to the composing and press rooms of the establishment. This apartment is a square, with

26 leet frontage and 30 feet deep. After entering and looking toward the right there is a galley stand, three feet wide, coming flush up to the jamb of the door and extending along the wall for a distance of eleven feet, where it terminates at another narrow door of the same width as the other, opening on the hall, whence entrance is obtained to the editorial room, before described. There is a large press, a small one, a large imposing stone, case, stand and other office materials crowding the room, and making the passage way between the two doors only three leet wide, and rendering quick progress from one to the other still more difficult on account of the sharp corners of the galley stand, which extends

sharp corners of the galley stand, which extends between them.

THE VICTIM'S STATEMENT.

The reporter found the wounded man lying on a small bedstead in an apartment adjoining, into which he was carefully removed yesterday, after lying near where he was shot in the composing room for over twenty-four hours. He lay on the bea, with his eyes closed, but conscious, and an attendant was carefully sponging his head with arnica. Two abrasions on the right cheek bone and the forehead had caused both eyes to become much swellen and olackened. He appeared to be a man of lorty-live years, about five feet six inches in height, rather stoutly built, with brown hair and wniskers. He had refused to make any ante-mortem statement to the Coroner, saying, when so requested, that he had nothing to say against Landis, and wished to leave things as they were. When questioned, however, he said distinctly, "I have never had any unstant feeling to ward Landis or any desire to injure him; but I always had an inveterate hatred for a humbing and nashie to for a humbug and an impostor." He said nothing more at this time and was unwilling and quable to

for a humbing and an imposion." He said nothing more at this time and was unwilling and mable to talk fairther, but subsequently explained, in answer to questions, that when he came into the office and saw Landis waiting he did not for a moment dream of his purpose until he saw the pistol in Landis' hand. Then, without a word on either sine, he ran to escape, upon which Landis, without a word of explanation, fred. The loilowing is the story of the shooting as told by the compositors who were in the office at the time:—

The STORY OF ETE-WINNESSES.

Shortly after ten o'clock, Landis came into the editorial room, opened the door of the printing office and asked where Mr. Cairuth was, Henry Wilbur, the foreman; B. Frank Ladd and Milie case, compositors; James Wiley, apprentice, and Eddie Wright, office boy, were in the printing office. Mr. Wilbur informed Landis that the editor was not in, but he would send for him, and accordingly despatched the boy to look for him. Mr. Wilbur says that he was led to observe Landis closely, from the fact that he had not visited the Independent office for three years, occause of the uniriency relations between himself and the editor. He says that Landis showed no excitement whatever in his manner, but perfect coolness and deliberation.

Upon hearing Carruth was not in he took a seat in the editorial room in a corner where he could see both doors. After a delay, the duration of

sprang through the doorway, took one long stride lorward, thrust his right hand out and fired before any one even saw that he held a pistol. Carruth, without a word, dropped instantly on his face within two lect of the door of escape, the blood flowing from a bullet hole in the back of the bead, between the ears. Landis came and stood over him, making no attempt to escape, waved his hand and said, "That man has seen the cause of all the unhappiness in my family," and something more, which nobody distinctly heard. One of the men said, "Go for an officer?" and Landis cried, "Yes, go for an officer?" One of the printers ran

all the unhappiness in my family," and something more, which nobody distinctly heard. One of the men said, "Go for an officer?" one of the printers rain cown stairs and gave the aiarm, and Deputy Sheriff Cortis and Dr. Bidwell rushed in with the crowd. The former took Landis into custody, and the latter applied himself to the wounded man. Landis was taken across the way to the office of his lawyer, Mr. House, where Town Constable Baboock took the prisoner in charge, conveying him in a private catriage about an hour afterward to the County Jail at Bridgeton. There was great excitement all over the town, but there were no threats of lynching, as was reported.

All the witnesses to the shooting agree as to Landis' manner being cool before the act, although he became excited alterward. On the way to jail he expressed sorrow for the deed. All the witnesses declare that not a word was heard to pass between the two men in the office previous to the shooting. It is evident that Landis came prepared to shoot, and, even if he had been in a state of excitement when he came in, had abundant time to cool off in the ten minutes ae was oblited to wait for als victim. It is impossible to arrive at any impartial conclusion as to the exact causes of this unior tunate proceeding. The people cannot regard it as credible that a man of the standing of Landis should do an act which on its face has every attribute of deliberate and preconceived murder. The early call and the ten minutes of waiting for Carruth, the absence of any angry words, and the pursuit of his victim when he attempted to dy and his quiet surrender when the deed was done, are all extraordinary. No motive has been assigned. None has been discovered our revenge; and accordingly all parties await the defence of Landis before arriving at a judgment of the severest character.

Dr. Gross, the eminent Philadelphia surgeon, who was summoned by Landis, and whose first examination was unsuccessul in finding the ball, will come here to-morrow to make another effort. Carruth's

THE ASSASSIN IN PRISON-HIS ANXIETY ABOUT HIS VICTIM-A CONSULTATION WITH HIS

LAWYERS. BRIDGETON, N. J., March 21, 1875. Mr. Landis arrived at Bridgeton, the county seat of Cumberland county, about half-past one, accompanied by the Deputy Sheriff, Thomas T. Cortes, and two assistants. Mr. Landis was in the carriage of Mr. Cortes. There was no demonstration on the way, no feeling but one of sauness, Mr. Landis was driven at once to the prison. A small crowd was waiting. Upon reaching the jail his first act was to write two de. spatches, to Professor Gross, of the College of Medicine of Philadelphia, and to Dr. McClintock, asking them to come to Vineland regardless of expense and attend to the wounded man. LANDIS HEARS FROM HIS VICTIM.

A rumor was in Bridgeton that Carruth was dead. This announcement Landis heard with a great deal of emotion. The news was communicated to Mr. Landis as he stopped in front of the telegraph office on his way to prison. In response to a despatch, however, news was received that Carruth was still living. This gratified Landis extremely, and he sent the most urgent messages to the surgeons in Philadelphia. Upon arriving at the jail Mr. Landis said to Mr. Wilson, the jailer, "I wish no privileges that are not granted to other persons," and he was at once put into a cell in what is called the women's department. The other part of the jail was

DEVOTION OF MRS. LANDIS His wife remained with him. He urged her to go home, but she said she would not leave him, and they were locked up together. Benjamin Brewster, his counsel, arrived from

Benjamin Brewster, his counsel, arrived from Philadelphia on Saturday morning, and remained with him until three o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Brewster instructed Mr. Landis not to make any communications to any newspaper correspondents, and accordingly ne declined to see the representative of the Herald. Mr. Brewster was accompanied by William A. House, of Vineland, also the counsel of Mr. Landis. Nothing is known of the nature of the consultation, Mr. Brewster and Mr. House declining to make any communication to the press, preferring to awalt the result of events.

and Mr. House accuming to make any communication to the press, preferring to await the result of events.

CRUEL PROVOCATION OF THE ACT.

The friends of Mr. Landis say that, while they all regret and depiore an act that will naturally cast a cloud upon the life of a man of so muca premise and genius, a man who has done so much to build up the interest of Vineland and this section of New Jersey, there was the acutest provocation, extending over years of cruel and persistent persecution, galling to a man of sensitive nature and high-toned honor. This course, they say, did not extend alone to the business interests of Mr. Landis, but to his domestic life, sparing not even his wife and children. This last sature of Carruth directly recerted to Landis's wife, although no name was mentioned, and it was the culmination of years of assault. Although Mr. Landis was in Europe for the better part of last year the attacks continued. Among other things was a burlesque account of an interview between Mr. Landis and the Queen of England. Caricatures were engraved and printed in Carruth's newspaper in which the wife and culdren of Landis were introduced. These assaults at times were directed against his honesty. So lar as misrepresentations of Vineland were concerned, during the stay of Mr. Landis in England he made speeches in favor of temperance in Chester and other places, and he wrote, also, an article in Frazer's Magazine, explaining the operation of the Local Option law, which makes Vineland a temperance town, and so deep an impression was made that a special edition of 10,000 copies was ordered. THE INSANITY PLEA FORESHADOWED.

THE INSANITY PLEA FORESHADOWED.

Another important fact is mentioned in connection with the case, which your correspondent learns from high authority. His friends have observed, with wonder and pain, the suffering under which he labored from time to time, under these assaults, and they claim to believe that his mood when he shot Carruth was that of desperation, almost amounting to insanity.

ANOTHER EDITOR ASSAULTED.

THE RESULT OF A JOKE ABOUT A DEAD CAT-A MILITANT GROCER.

NORWALK, Conn., March 21, 1875.

An event took place here last evening which threw the whole town into excitement, the occasion being an assault on Mr. Nathan Requa, one of the editors of the Hour, by Captain Isaac Selleck, a prominent wholesale grocer. It seems an article was published in the Hour of March 13 in which Mr. Selleck was made the subject of a joke the facts relating to which being gathered by Mr. Requa and the article written by Mr. B. W. Maples, proprietor of the paper. Mr. Selleck read the paper containing the article, and was greatly incensed thereat, ing it as a reflection upon him and denying the facts upon which the joke was based-Suspecting Mr. Requa as the author he had, during the past week, said there must be a retraction and full apology or else there would be a fight. Mr. Maples was also notified, but when the Hour came out yesterday, instead of the retraction there appeared, in large letters, an item more provoking than the first. Seizing a copy of the paper he visited Requa's place of business and thrusting it in the face of Requa, asked if he

thrusting it in the face of Requa, asked if he (Requa) wrote the apology. An affirmative repty was given, whereupon selleck struck Requa FIVE TERRIBLE BLOWS on the head, which resulted in closing one eye, breaking the bridge of his nose and producing other injury. Mr. E. K. Lockwood stood near the assaulting party, but was unable to interfere. Mr. selleck left the store, and in the street received the congratulations of his friends. The following is the article which appeared in the Hour:—

IKE SELLICET'S CAT.—In Selleck Bros.' store barrels of sucar and a barrel of salt stood side by side, and more than one secker for sweetness got salted in consequence, one of the victims was a crummer for a New Bayen to-bacco house, who, after the laughter and the first feeling of mortification hast subsided, commended the trick as a good one and promised Mr. Selleck a fine box of city of the next time he went to Now Bayen. A few days later Mr. Selleck visited the bin City and was shown the char, which he pronounced very good. The clerk wrapped them up and Mr. Selleck came home triumphant. On opening the box to treat his friends a terrible mistake was discovered, for by some unexplained process the citars were missing and a dead cat rested peacetuily in their place. Wr. Selleck hussed the matter up for a time, but it has finally leaked out.

Upon hearing Carruth was not in he took a seat in the editorial room in a corner where he could see both doors. After a delay, the duration of which is variously given at from five to ten minutes, the boy returned and reported that he could not find his employer. The foreman sent him out again and the messenger having met Carruth returned up the stairs sinost immediately with him, the short was heard by the compositors entering the sanctum. A moment after he suddenly opened the door to the printing office, came in and considered that he could not find his employer. The foreman sent him out again and the messenger having met Carruth returned up the stairs sinost immediately with him, the took counsel and entered a grand juror's complaint against Seleck for assault and battery, opened the door to the printing office, came in and the messenger having met carruth returned up the stairs sinost immediately with him, the took counsel and entered a grand juror's complaint against Seleck for assault and battery, was closed it, looked hurriedly back into the sanctum through the panes of glass in the door, moving his head from side to side as it he was either dodging something or trying to get a better view of Landia. He paused only a moment and then ran toward the other door through the narrow way between the type racks along the wait and the imposing stone. The distance between the seed cors, as before stated, is eleven leet. He had run about eight feet when Landis

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

RELIEF OF THE LANCASTER AT RIO JANEIRO-DAMAGES TO THE PENSACOLA IN A GALE [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1875. The United States steamer Lancaster has been ordered to proceed to Boston from Rio as soon after the arrival of the Brooklyn as is deemed sale by her commanding officer, she being in an almost unseaworthy condition. She will be suffciently repaired at Boston to render her a suttable receiving ship for the Navy Yard at Philadel-phia, instead of the Potomac, which is no longer serviceable. The Brooklyn, en voyage for Rio Janserviceable. The Brooklyn, en voyage for Rio Janeiro, will probably arrive at that port about the last of this month. Information received at the Navy Department shows that the search for the rock supposed to be in latitude 25 deg. 15 min. and longitude 41 deg. had been unsuccessful. This is the rock which was sought for by the Fortune, and has been repeatedly reported by war and merchant vessels.

THE PENSACOLA IN A GALE.

The United States steamer Pensacola, which suffered among her soars and rigging in the gale encountered on her way to the Sandwich Islands, will, it is thought, touch at San Francisco for repairs, instead of going to Panama, as was at first supposed.

MOVEMENTS OF THE VESSELS OF THE GULL SQUADBON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 21, 1875. The United States steamer Shawmut sailed from

here to day.

The steam frigate Worcester, flagship of the Guif squadron, with Admiral Mulianey on board, will sail for Havana via Pensacola for coal. The tron-ciad Canonicus and the Kansas, Com-mander Aifred Hopkins, will remain at New Or-leans. leans.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21, 1875. General W. H. Emory, when relieved as Commander of the Department of the Guif, goes to Washington. Of his staff Captain W. W. Sanders, Sixth infantry, goes to Fort Buiord, Dakota; Cap-tain E. M. Hays, Fifth cavalry, to Arizona, and Captain Luke O'Reilly, Nineteenth infantry, goes to Camp Supply, Indian Territory.

PROTEST AGAINST THE TOBACCO TAX.

St. Louis, Mo., March 21, 1875.
The tobacco manufacturers of this city have protested against the recent ruling of Commissioner Douglass that the additional tax of four per cent must date from the 34 instant, and have forwarded a petition to that official asking him to reconsider his ruling. They take the ground that the bill imposing the additional four per cent did not become a law until after business hours on the 3d inst.; that the revenue officers sold stamps under the old law all that day; that purchases of stamps were made, saies effected and contracts made under the old regulations, and that therefore the decision of the Commissioner is retroactive and unjust.

STRANGE DEATH IN A LODGING HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1875. The suspicious circumstances attending the finding of the dead body of the man supposed to be Leonard F. Dunn, of Delaware, in a cheap lodge ing house on Callowhili street, are still being in vestigated by the police. The case has now every appearance of a homicide. A post mortem examination to-doy disclosed the fact that ceath resulted from a tractured skull and profuse intercantal hemorrhage. Four of eight persons arrested are still in custody, awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will, in all probability, be held to-morrow. A man who called at the Morrue to-day said he had recently got acquainted with the deceased, and he understood his name was Joshna Leonard, and that he had relations living somewhere in Connecticut.

## CONVICTED MURDERERS.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 21, 1875. Michael Flanagan, on trial here for the murder Michael Flanagan, on trial here for the murder of James McGorlich near Mahanoy City last December, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Joseph Brown, who is to be hanged here of Wednesday next for the murder of the Krames family, is now more repentant, and has daily workship in his cell. He will probably make a full conjession before the day of execution.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN THE SOUTH

Mrs. Lens Foster, of Edgefield county, South Carolina, was murdered on Friday last by some unknown parties walle her husband was at work in the field. The Fosters are white.

FIRE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EAST JAFFRIEY, March 21, 1875. A fire broke out at two o'clock this morning at this place and destroyed the Granite State Hotel and stables, with the contents of the latter, inc block and one dwelling house. The loss is esti-mated at \$75,000. The origin of the fire is not

THE HERALD AND KING ALFONSO.

[From Galignani's Messenger.] It is indeed singular, that while not even a whisper was heard of the intrigue in Spain to place Prince Alfonso on the throne either through the English press or Reuter, and the fact of its accomplishment took every one by sur-prise, the New York Herald should have sketched out the programme six weeks beforehand in that paper of the 18th of November. Whether Bazaine was concerned in the scheme remains yet to be ascertained, but viewed in connection with this rumor Serrano's retirement into France is certainly significant.

A.—GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—SPRING STYLE for 1875 are ready for inspection and sale at ESPEN. SCHEID'S, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

-PATENT WIRE SIGNS, ENGRAVED METAL BRASS SIGNS, STORE, OFFICE and SIGN PAINTING. UPHAM & CO., 199 Broadway. ALL KINDS WIRE SIGNS AND BANNERs made, put up, packed and shipped to order by HOUEE & GRAHAM, 97 Duane street.

A SIMPLE METHOD OF CURING RUPTURE-The Elastic Incss, 683 Broadway, has superseded at metal trusses whatever, and worn night and day, cures the worst ruptures.

AS AN ANTIDOTE FOR PAIN, SLEEPLESS nights and weak nerves, try Electricity, at No. 7 West Fourteenth street. ALL DISEASES OF THE BLADDER AND KID-neyscured by using Keaner's Buchu, only specific for Gravel, Distactes, general Dibility and female weakness. Seld by all druggists. Try it.

A SPRING FRESHET .- THE TIDE IS RUNNING A STRING FRESHIR.—HIE TIDE IS KUNNING KNOX-ward, his spring style of GENTLEMEN'S HAT having caused a rush to his stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. No disaster anticipated, but quite the reverse, as Knox's patrons are universally delighted with his latest production. KNOX'S Wholes sale Department is at No. 212 Broadway.

BARBER'S ITCH ALL OVER MY FACE-OILES LINIMENT IODIDE OF ANNONIA cured me.

JOHN BURNS, Sixtleth st., near Roulevard, New York,

sold by all druggists. Depot 451 Sixth avenue.

HEALTH LIFT, 180 FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN
Twenty second and Twenty-third streets.—Elegan
rooms; best of care. Refer to Cyrus W. Field. &c.

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WAGGENER'S PRACTICAL BOOKS. "BOOKSERPING SIMPLIFIED." Complete instruction in "BOOREREPING SIMPLIFIED." Complete instruction ine few pages. Cloth, \$1, boards, 75c. "STANDARD WARES TABLES," ine best in use-showing wages from one to sixty, hours, at \$1 to \$50 per week, Extra cloth \$1. 

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A -\$5 WILL SECURE THE MOST VALUABLE a compendium of beautiful fancies that has been published in many years F. G. De Fonname's "Cyclopedia of the many years f. G. De Fonname's "Cyclopedia of the many years f. G. De Fonname's "Cyclopedia of the many for the published by E. J. HALK & SON, I7 Murray street, and sold by all looksellers."

DRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, GRAVEL Calculus, Gon; theumatism. Dyspepsia, Disease of the Laver, Kadneya, Bladder, Prostate Giand, Premature Prostration, Organic Deblity and Chronic Affections diseased in the Company of the C

DEAFNESS AND CATABRH —CAUSES, RELATIONA treatment.—A pamphiet by A. N. Williamson, M. D. late clinical physician in the University Medical College price 10c. Address 28 East Twentich street.